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1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.
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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
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11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
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3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
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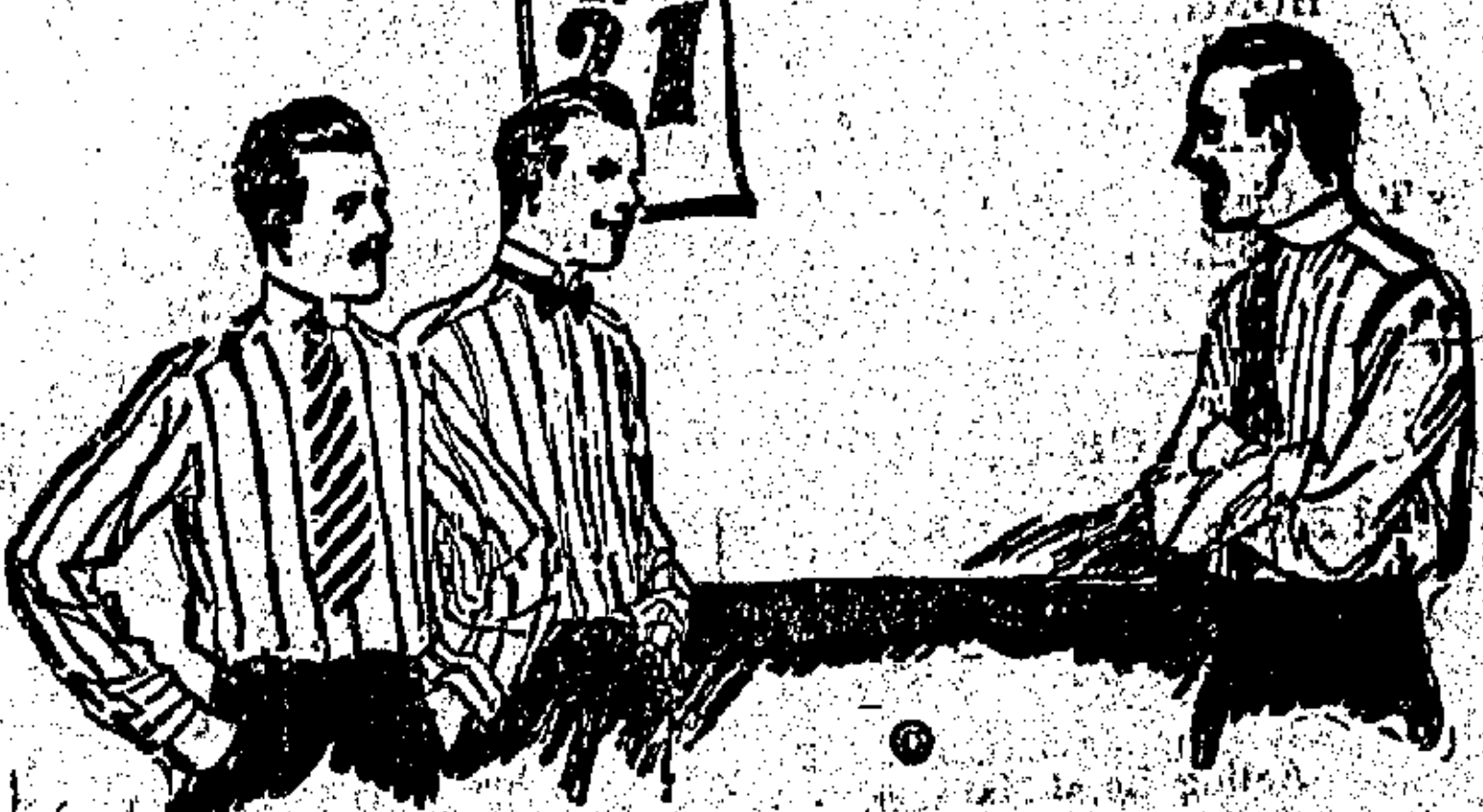
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Cork Pool	2.50
Collected from the boxes at Blake Pier, Star Ferry Pier and Peak Tram Station	11.50
Kowloon British School (monthly subscription)	19.70
Mr. W. Izard Pedersen (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. Vald Bjerre (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. V. Ankerstjerne (monthly subscription)	10.00
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (monthly subscription)	50.00
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (monthly subscription)	25.00
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. Edgar Davidson (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. C. E. H. Boyer (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (monthly subscription)	20.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (monthly subscription)	30.00
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (monthly subscription)	5.00
Talkoo Office Staff (monthly subscription)	50.00
Victoria School (monthly subscription)	12.00
Tennessee	10.00
Staff of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. (monthly subscription)	80.00
Union Trading Company	500.00
Staff G. P. O. (monthly subscription)	45.00
Mr. A. R. Lowe	500.00
Anonymous (monthly subscription)	20.00
Phi (monthly subscription)	10.00
Anonymous (monthly subscription)	175.00
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors	1,767.50
Ladies' Bridge Book	30.00
A. W. (monthly subscription)	5.00
Collected at the football match on 5th May, 1917, R.E. v. Rest of the League	121.32
Anonymous	10.00
Peak Ladies' Bridge Book (monthly subscription)	15.20
Messrs. Patell & Co. (monthly subscription)	25.00
Monthly subscriptions	62.08
Mr. R. Sautange Teissier	107.50
Red Cross:	
Profit on Bowling Match, Billiard Handicap by some members of the Hongkong Club	340.53
Mrs. F. C. Butcher	100.00
Staff G. P. O. (monthly subscription)	22.75
Anonymous	35.00
Pipe Fund:	
Mrs. Harvey	16.37
Mr. F. G. Becke (monthly subscription)	10.00
Prisoners of War:	
Peak School (monthly subscription)	15.50
Mr. A. W. Smith (monthly subscription)	25.00
Further proceeds of Drawing Room Tea and Sale per Mrs. Mabel Middleton Warren	20.00
Navy and Dockyard (monthly subscription)	93.95
Belgian Relief Fund:	
Mrs. Backwith	50.00
Star and Garter	627.45
H.K. Volunteer Sergeants' Mess	10.00
M. S. and E. G.	37.50
Monthly subscriptions	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association:	
P. J. L. O. (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (monthly subscription)	25.00
Officers' Families Fund:	
P. J. L. O. (monthly subscription)	10.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly subscription)	30.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly subscription)	25.00
Already acknowledged	\$ 8,026.25
Total	414,138.32
Amounts remitted, etc.	\$422,154.57
Balance in hand	\$405,235.35
	\$ 16,829.22

N. J. STARR,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1917.

LANCASHIRE'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

A SCHEME FOR INCREASING BUSINESS.

Mr. James Kerfoot, formerly of Shanghai, who was for many years President of the Association of Lancastrians in China, has now in hand a scheme for improving the sale of Lancashire cotton cloth in China. In some notes on the subject he says:—

A PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

I estimated before the war that from 25,000 to 30,000 Lancashire looms were employed in the China trade. There are about that total number of power looms in Japan to-day, but a large percentage is working on coarse sheetings, drills and jeans for the China market. The Chinese wants educating up to the better and finer qualities. Both he and the womenfolk like nice clothing, and the problem for the Briton is how to supply their requirements at the lowest possible price. Personally I think the first step to be taken is for those interested in the Lancashire cotton trade to maintain a permanent exhibition of all the finished products (these can be increased as new sorts are introduced) in a substantial building in Shanghai, preferably with attractive grounds around and with other buildings attached, where the various Guilds could hold their meetings. A club-house ought also to be provided where the British and Chinese merchants could meet socially after business hours. There is nothing of the kind at the present time, and I am of the opinion more business would result through friendly intercourse. This building would become a meeting place for buyers from all parts of China. A curator speaking Chinese could be resident in the premises, and give all particulars as regards the exhibits, and from which British firms they could be obtained. In addition to this exhibition there should be a staff of specially trained men with technical knowledge and speaking Chinese, who would periodically visit the Chinese Chambers of Commerce away in the interior, and submit samples of new goods and obtain information of likely requirements from the shopkeepers in the large towns.

As all cotton goods are sold with "chops" or trade marks, the latter would remain the property of the shipper or combination. There would be no necessity for this arrangement to interfere with the present methods of business between the shipper and the merchant. The duty of the men on the exhibition staff would be to introduce fresh business and try to create larger sales, quite apart from the merchants of the Treaty Ports, who would undoubtedly benefit, and should be prepared to pay an equal share towards the upkeep of the exhibition and staff.

ORGANIZATION WANTED.

There are large organizations throughout China for the sale of kerosene oil, soap and cigarettes, and stocks are kept at the interior. But these are commodities which have few brands or "chops" and of which there is a constant demand. The different companies to distribute their goods in a very practical manner. It would be impossible to work in the same way with all the various varieties and "chops" in Lancashire cloths, and stocks of these would still have to be held by merchants in the Treaty Ports.

Just as the Limited Liability Act saved the cotton industry of Lancashire in the early sixties by the introduction of capital and more up-to-date methods of working, so I believe that the highest possible technical skill is required at the present moment, in the reduction of costs and the distribution of our Lancashire cloths to foreign markets to enable us to hold our own against other competitors.

The Calico Printers' and Bradford Dyers' Associations, and the grocers, whites and fancies, and engineering and textile machinists are all represented on the committee before which this scheme was originally laid. This committee decided in favour of the exhibition, and recommended that the exhibition should be all British, and embrace all trades. A proper scheme was drawn up with the estimated cost. This is now in the hands of the general committee of the British Chamber of Commerce. At a reasonable charge per exhibit it should show a fair return on the capital invested, approximately £50,000. Even if the exhibition buildings and grounds were made into a joint stock company, writes Mr. Kerfoot, it should not be a difficult matter to get the capital from interested exhibitors.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 28th.

OPIMUM PROHIBITION IN CANTON.

The local Government is taking energetic steps to prohibit opium-smoking in the city. All the opium dens are now entirely closed, and no sales of opium are permitted in the market. Nevertheless it has come to the notice of the local Government that opium is still being smuggled to Canton from Hongkong and Macao in order to meet the demand. Inspectors have, therefore, been sent out to all wharves and railway stations to search for smuggled opium. It is reported that within a week a great quantity of such opium has been captured. As a consequence the smuggling of opium is gradually decreasing and it is hoped to stamp it out altogether.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Tam Ho-jing, acting Tschun of Canton, has received telegram from Chan Ping-kwan, new Military Governor of Canton, stating that he left Low Chow for Wuchow on the 24th inst. Immediately on receipt of the telegram, the acting Tschun sent the gunboat *Kong Hon* to Wuchow in order to await His Excellency's arrival.

EMPIRE DAY AT SHANGHAI.

SETTLEMENT ABLAZE WITH FLAGS. MILITARY PARADE, RECEPTION AT THE CLUB, AND ASSAULT AT ARMS.

This year's celebration of Empire Day in Shanghai was on a more elaborate scale than ever before (says the *N.C. Daily News*). In some localities there were rows of residences which showed unbroken lines of Allied flags, now that the American standard can be ranked as such. Nanking Road as usual at the lower end was a blaze of bunting; there were flags galore on The Bund and other thoroughfares, while hardly a motor-car passed but flew the colours of one friendly nation or another. The tramcars both in the International Settlement and the French Concession flew the usual flags, in the latter instance the Union Jack being flanked with the tricolour, and practically every Briton on the streets wore colours. Most of the British firms closed at 11 a.m.

Under the auspices of the Overseas Club ladies sold flowers and tiny flags at various points in the Settlement, taking up a collection on behalf of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital. At noon A.M. Consul-General, Sir Everard Fraser, K.M.C.G., took the salute given by the British units of the S. V. C. at the Consulate-General, having earlier in the day inspected the Boy Scouts, who raised the flag. At 12.30 p.m. the British members of the Shanghai Club were "At Home" to their fellow members, a military tournament was held on the Polo Ground in the afternoon, and the day's events closed with "Blighy" by the A. D. C. at the Lyceum Theatre.

PARADE AT THE CONSULATE.

There was a large and representative gathering at the British Consulate-General when the British units of the Shanghai Volunteers paraded to salute the flag and to be inspected by Sir Everard Fraser, K.M.C.G. The Volunteers, as in previous years, were in full uniform, and there was an archway over the principal gate decked with flags of the Allied Nations and evergreens. The Volunteers and firemen together with the S.V.C. and mounted police assembled on The Bund shortly before 11.30 a.m. under Major T. E. Trueman, with whom was Major Pilcher. There were 614 men on parade. Shortly before noon, headed by the band, they moved off to the Consulate compound. After the general salute had been given, there was an inspection followed by a march past.

The troops here having formed a hollow square Sir Everard said:—Major Trueman, British officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the S.V.C., since last Empire Day the course of events has brought me into closer contact with you on duty and has increased my appreciation of your efficiency and your zeal, and also shown me your readiness to carry out your service at this consular, as well as warlike, as it must have been. I thank you one and all as heartily as I can for your smart appearance and soldierly bearing at the inspection just over.

This spontaneous annual parade testifies to your patriotic enthusiasm for our Empire, which under the supreme test has stood and will stand for square to meet and to repel the shock of the mightiest military weapon known to history.

This Empire of ours is peculiar in that it fashioned itself, it grew upon the firm foundation of liberty. Its being and its upholding are, I venture to think, mainly due to three qualities, three virtues eminently soldierly though in these great days worthy of sedulous cultivation by every Briton.

Of these virtues the first, as I need hardly tell you, is courage, stoutheartedness which we deem our natural heritage. Courage is more than boldness, more than bravery, more even than high contempt for death. Courage is also readiness to live on through pain and loss and evil times undaunted, cheerful in face of all difficulty and the weariness of hope deferred.

With this stout heart must go that difficult virtue, patience—patience to lay well and truly foundations, on which later generations may build with assured confidence, patience to wait till in God's good time the storm clouds pass and the blue heavens shine clear, patience to bear unpopularity and derision, to leave to the future the vindication of our work, nay, to lack any vindication so long as the work is honest, patience in your special case to do one's humdrum daily duty while the soul yearns for the fighting-line at home.

The third virtue and the most essential is faith, without which no high achievement is possible. Faith in our comrades as worthy of unstinted support, faith in our cause that it is righteous, faith in God that He rules this world in justice and in love and that our very sufferings and our disappointments are as necessary as our rejoicings and our successes for the perfection of the harmony of His Universe.

These three virtues of the empire—being, courage, and faith—will, we believe, continue to overcome the huckster spirit that works only at the lure of personal reward and so will steadily progress the development of the Empire towards that ideal of peace and liberty, that vision splendid which is the hope of all honest hearts.

The Consul-General then called for three cheers for the King, which were given, the men removing their helmets and taking the time from Major Trueman. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem, after which the various units returned to The Bund, where they were dismissed.

RECEPTION AT SHANGHAI CLUB.

The British members of the Shanghai Club were "At Home" to their fellow members yesterday at 12.30 p.m., the function proving most successful. The centre hall was hung with the flags of the Allied Nations and the British Colonies, and there was a large attendance. The hall was crowded almost to overflowing, even in the balcony, when Sir Everard Fraser on behalf of the British members welcomed their guests, the speech being punctuated with frequent and loud applause.

OUR GALLANT ALLIES.

He said:—Gentlemen, the Committee of the Shanghai Club has bestowed on me the proud privilege of welcoming in your name our special guests of to-day. I thank both the Committee and these gentlemen who do not press their claim of longer membership than my own 40 years. The story of the empire that waxed and waned before our Empire came into being had given to the title a sinister sense of selfish aggrandisement and ruthless domination. But the British Empire has substituted a benevolent meaning. For our Empire, which the stress and the horrors of the most appalling world conflict have but welded more closely, is a sodality of free peoples in dominions, colonies, and dependencies, scattered throughout the Four Seas, but all alike in government for the benefit of the governed and all inspired with willing allegiance to the one head, His Most Gracious Majesty King George.

I am proud to believe that it is to this characteristic of our Empire that we owe the ready acceptance by the representatives of our Allies of the hospitality on this most British occasion of the British members of this Club.

The association of the Allied nations in the war may itself be described as a Club—a club founded to redress grievances, to further right and justice, liberty and honour; the qualification of its members self-sacrifice and devotion to duty; the fee, alas! the expenditure of blood and tears, offered freely in the cause of true civilization and the good of the whole world, while for motto what could be more apt than the proud old question, *Quis separabit?* Who shall sunder?

The full members whose representatives are our guests to-day are Belgium, that kingdom, who giving her life for her friends has won undying honour and glory for all eternity! The Republic of France, that once more by fearless sacrifice and steadfast valour has earned the homage of every true man! Italy, to whose long history of great deeds and noble men is being added the grandest page of all! Japan, youngest of the Great Powers, whose chivalry ensured her rally to the right! Portugal, our oldest Ally, who from the outset announced her resolve to be true to our ancient friendship! Russia, whose patient courage disappointed the hopes of our foes and who in the midst of war has reformed herself the better to use to the full her mighty resources! Among associate members we reckon the great Republic of the Western Continent who is now ranging her boundless power against militarism and autocracy, with Cuba and Brazil equally keen to vindicate the rights of humanity.

Of the lesser nations, joined in our sacred cause, of heroic Serbia, stout Montenegro and gallant Roumania, I need not remind you, nor of the latest recruit, Honduras.

To all these champions of liberty we wish success in war and prosperity in the peaceful days to come, for all alike are together with our own peoples bringing nearer, albeit at heavy cost, the new world which shall indeed redress the wrongs and the injustices of the old.

Mr. D. Siffert, the Belgian Consul-General, made a brief but appropriate reply, thanking the hosts on behalf of the guests and welcoming that function as a demonstration of the great friendship which existed between the Allies. He spoke with great feeling which touched his hearers closely.

Mr. H. G. Simms, president of the Club, then called upon Mr. Paul Dufault to sing the *Marseillaise*. The vocalist rendered one verse in his inimitable style and then led the singing of the National Anthem, after which Mr. Simms expressed the thanks of the Club to the singer. Other toasts followed.

"SERVICES" ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending May 26th:—

W. J. D. Donat	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Murray Scott	10.00
Monthly Subscription R.N.	10.00
Commodore Sandeman	10.00
Monthly Subscription	10.00
T. Robinson (General Secretary)	
C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F. (Treasurer)	

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 26th May is as follows:—

	Receipts	Aggregate receipts
	week	for 21 weeks
This Year	\$12,216	\$275,386
Last Year	15,090	284,881
Decrease	2,874	9,495

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Friday, June 1st:—

5.15 p.m. Bandage practice.

(Ed.) E. RAZINS

(Officer in Charge of District)

23th May, 1917.

HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.MR. S. H. DODWELL ELECTED TO
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. H. Dodwell was elected to represent the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Mr. S. H. Dodwell was proposed by Mr. G. T. Edkins, and seconded by Mr. N. J. Stabb, and, there being no other nomination, the election was purely formal. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and those also present were: the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, and Messrs. N. J. Stabb, A. O. Long, A. S. D. Conisland, E. V. D. Parr, and G. T. Edkins (Committee), and Messrs. L. Borindougue (Banque de l'Indo Chine), F. B. Butcher (Bradley & Co.), H. A. Cartwright, F. W. S. Evans (Caldbeck, Macgregor), R. B. Cooper (Cawesjee, Palanjee & Co.), B. W. Taps (China Mutual Life Insurance Co.), H. F. Campbell (China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.), C. W. Bewick (China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.), E. L. Arnott (Commercial Union Assurance), J. H. Wallace (Canadian Pacific Ocean Services), A. David (S. J. David & Co.), D. E. Donnelly (Donnelly & Whyte), G. W. Barton (Douglas S.S. Co.), J. W. Beck (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.), C. Bond (Gande, Price & Co.), W. L. Patenden (Gilman & Co.), A. G. Gordon, R. Henderson (Green Island Cement Co.), D. K. Blair (Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong), R. Hancock, A. van Andel (Holland-China Trading Co.), H. F. Campbell (Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.), R. M. Dyer (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.), A. H. Skelton (Lane, Crawford & Co.), A. H. Lowe (Lowe, Bingham & Matthews), J. de B. Lancaster (Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.), D. Macdonald (Macdonald & Co.), N. S. Moses (N. S. Moses & Co.), G. C. Moxon, H. Percy Smith, H. F. Campbell (Shewan, Tomes & Co.), E. Ormiston (Stewart Bros.), H. Stephens (Stephens & Co.), C. H. P. Hay (Union Insurance Society of Canton), E. Morton Smith (Union Waterboat Co.), C. C. Stark (Vacuum Oil Co.), J. Owen Hughes (Harry Wicking & Co.), S. H. Leung (Yuen Hop Tong), and A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

The Chairman explained that the Chamber's representative on the Council (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak) had been called away for three or four months on urgent business in the United States. Therefore, as important legislation was pending, it was thought undesirable for the Chamber to be without a representative. It was merely a question of electing a *locum tenens*. He understood that there was only one nomination, and, as he was the candidate nominated, it might perhaps not be thought proper that he should preside, but there seemed to be no objection to his doing so. He pointed out that as there was only one nomination the vote would be taken on a show of hands.

The Secretary having read the nomination, Mr. Edkins said:—Gentlemen, I have pleasure in proposing Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell as representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Few words are needed on this occasion, but I would like to say that I have every confidence that Mr. Dodwell will appeal to you as a fitting representative of the Chamber of Commerce. He is at present Vice-Chairman, and, therefore, Acting Chairman of the Chamber, with the Committee of which he has been actively associated for some years, and I can testify that his work on the Committee is very highly valued by his fellow Committee members. Mr. Dodwell's position in the business community is well known to you. As head of one of the Colony's leading mercantile and shipping firms, and a prominent member of the directors' boards of institutions like the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Dock Company, the Union Insurance Society of Canton, and the Wharf Company, he is constantly in touch with the leading questions of the day, and his activities in those interests can only tend to a wide outlook in the problems which come before the community. His Excellency the Governor has intimated that he desires

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

SHANGHAI WIN INTERPORT
SHOOT.

The Shanghai scores in the interport friendly shoot with Hongkong have now come to hand, and show that the Northern team have won by 20 points, scoring 315 points to Hongkong's 295. The Hongkong marksmen will be interested to learn that the Shanghai men shot off at 6.30 a.m. on May 23rd. The Shanghai scores were as follow:—

	200	300	400	500	600	Total
W. E. Sauer	33	32	32	32	37	166
R. E. Hykes	30	33	33	33	36	165
C. E. As Show	30	32	33	33	36	164
K. McKelvie	30	32	33	33	36	164
A. M. Gollace	30	32	33	33	36	164
O. L. Ibert	30	32	33	33	36	164
W. J. Monk	27	31	31	31	35	155
H. Kodaira	26	30	30	30	34	150
E. H. Lynch	32	29	28	28	33	150
C. E. M. Thomson	31	31	25	27	31	145
Total	307	314	297	318	315	1551

COUNTED OUT.
L. Macbeth, 28 29 25 26 28
L. J. Hughes, 28 27 30 25
Hongkong's total score at each range was 301, 306 and 291, giving a grand total of 898.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual rifle meeting of the above Association was brought to a successful conclusion on May 21st.
R. K. Hykes is the winner, for the second time, of the Grand Aggregate of "A" class with a fine score of 635 points out of h.p.s. 725 for 19 ranges fired. W. E. Sauer carries off the "A" Class Championship and also 1st and 2nd for the Ladies' Prize. Three possibles were made during the meeting, at 200, 500 and 700 yards, by Lancaster, Chapman and Swan.

HOLIDAY GOLF.

There were two competitions in connection with the Royal Hongkong Golf Club during the Whitsuntide holidays.

The running pool competition was won by Mr. A. C. Leith, with 61-13-78. The Mixed Foursomes competition was won by Mrs. McKenny and Mr. Loughlin, 103-13-90. The second pair in this competition were Mrs. Harry Hancock and Mr. Leith, with 94-13-81.

that the representation of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council should be maintained at this time, and that the Chamber of Commerce should be represented by a person who would be able to represent the Chamber of Commerce in the Council. (Applause.) In nominating Mr. Dodwell to the vacant seat we shall, so with every assurance that in representing this Chamber he will view the questions of the day with single-minded purpose and with disinterested and broad-minded judgment to secure the well-being and prosperity of this Colony in its various interests affecting people and prospects. I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell to represent this Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council of the Colony. (Applause.)

Mr. Stabb—I have very much pleasure in seconding. I do not think I can say anything except that I fully endorse all that has been said by the proposer. I think Mr. Dodwell will be an able representative. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dodwell—Gentlemen, I would like to explain that my colleagues on this Committee have nominated me to fill Mr. Holyoak's place because I happen to be Vice-Chairman. For me to have actively sought election would, I feel, have been presumptuous on my part. Although I bear the name and represent one of the oldest firms in the Far East, in point of view of years I am nearly, if not quite, the youngest member of your Committee. In point of view of residence out here, there is no doubt about it. There is only one qualification I possess to represent you; it has developed since the war. It is a keen sense of the responsibility resting on every business man to take a deeper interest in public affairs than we used to. It is our duty to take our part in the unravelling of the great trade problems that are arising now, and that will arise in endless number after the war, because, on the solution of these problems will depend whether we do, or do not, reap to the full the harvest of victory in this war. (Applause.) If you do me the honour of electing me—and I am afraid, gentlemen, you have little option in the matter—I will do my best, guided by the Committee, to protect your interests and carry on, during Mr. Holyoak's absence. I do not purpose taking up an aggressive attitude with the Government. One would think from the Press of the neighbouring ports—North and South—that this Committee and its representative were in a constant state of friction with the Government. Such an idea is foolish and needs contradiction. Our constitutional conditions are such that a little heart-burning, a little soreness upon occasions is inevitable, but those occasions are few and far between, and they do not, in the smallest degree, affect the very close and friendly relations existing between this Chamber and the Government. With those few words, gentlemen, I leave myself in your hands. (Applause.)

A show of hands was then taken and Mr. Dodwell was elected without a dissentient.
Mr. Dodwell—I thank you very much, gentlemen. That is all the business.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT FROM KOWLOON DOCKS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday, an unemployed coolie was charged with the larceny of four steel plates, which he was alleged to have stolen from the Docks at Hungghom.

The defendant was arrested by a Chinese detective in Reclamation Street, Yaumati, with the stolen plates tied around his waist. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

AN INDIGNANT "GO-BETWEEN."

Two Chinese women, who were charged with fighting in Chung Ching Street, West Point, were brought before Mr. Wood yesterday.

Inspector O'Sullivan explained that the first defendant had played the part of a successful go-between for the second defendant, in arranging her marriage, but had not been paid for her services. An altercation arose between the two defendants which finally developed into a fight in Stanley Street.

His Worship fined both women \$3, and cautioned them.

"IGNORANT OF THE LAW."

A Chinese passenger on a steamer from Singapore, who was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday morning on the charge of being in unlawful possession of thirteen taels of prepared opium other than Government opium, pleaded ignorance of the law.

Inspector Wildan, however, stated that the defendant had landed near the Wing Lok Wharf. There his baggage was searched, and the contraband drug was found concealed in a false bottom of a basket.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1,000, in default three months' hard labour.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING THE
POLICE.

A charge of resisting arrest and obstructing the Police in the execution of their duty was preferred against Alvaro Augusto de Luz, a Portuguese clerk, residing at 1, Rose Terrace, Kowloon, at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Inspector Gordon stated that he saw two boys playing tennis on the sidewalk in front of the house in which defendant lived on the evening of the 27th inst. He told them that this was not allowed and they ceased. As soon as his back was turned, however, they began again, and he warned them that if they did not stop he would have to lock them up. The defendant, who was on the verandah, called to the boys: "Never mind him; he has no right to stop you from playing." The boys, however, discontinued, but when the Inspector started along the road, they began to play again. When, for the second time, he turned and saw the boys playing, he hurriedly returned to 1, Rose Terrace. The younger of the two boys ran into the house, but the older boy remained in the road. The Inspector informed him that he was a policeman, and placed him under arrest. Whilst the boy struggled to free himself, the defendant, greatly excited, rushed into the road from the house and, seizing the Inspector by the arm, shouted: "If you don't let my brother go, I'll make you pay for this; you have no right to arrest my brother for playing in his own place."

When the Inspector told the defendant that he was a policeman, the defendant replied that he did not care, and used violent language. The defendant then ran into the house, and the Inspector, with the boy in custody, started along Peking Road toward the Tai-mai-tai Police Station. In Peking Road, the defendant caught him up and accompanied them to the Police Station. In the charge-room the defendant accused the Inspector of unnecessary roughness in handling prisoner, and became generally obstreperous. When, finally, he used indecent language and attempted to interfere whilst the Inspector was engaged in having his prisoner formally charged, the defendant was also taken into custody, and, in company with his brother, was detained.

Mr. d'Almada—If you did not handle the boy roughly, why, when in the charge-room at the Police Station, did the defendant protest against your treatment of his brother? Witness—The only reason I can suggest is that he objected to his brother being searched. I have never seen a boy in this Colony with more cheek than the defendant had.

Evidence was then given by the defendant, who testified that whilst in his house he heard his brother call to him from the verandah and he saw his brother in the road struggling in the custody of a man, who, at that time, he did not know was Inspector Gordon.

His Worship—What? You did not know Inspector Gordon? Defendant—No, your Worship.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE MARRIAGE
CONTRACT.A WEDDING THAT DID NOT
EVENTUATE.

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday the hearing was resumed of the action in which a Chinese ship's cook claims \$250 from a woman whose daughter he was about to marry, the marriage being broken off by the defendant at the eleventh hour. A Chinese verbal contract was entered into, and preparations made, for the wedding feast, the prospective bridegroom expending the money for pork, candles, wine, fortune-tellers, and fees to the bride's sister for shaving the bride's face.

The contract was broken two days before the wedding was due to take place. Defendant entered into a contract with plaintiff for the marriage of her daughter, the wedding being fixed to take place on April 12th, 1917, in consideration of the plaintiff paying her certain sums of money. Plaintiff paid the bride's mother sums of \$100 and \$110 as bargain money paid in consideration of this marriage. Other money was expended on various things by the plaintiff. Two days before the marriage should have taken place the contract was broken. Defendant refused to carry it out, saying that she was under the impression that her daughter was not to be a *Ki-Pai*, but a concubine. The facts were that Ip Fook had natural parents, like most people, but at the age of four he was adopted by a childless uncle who wished that plaintiff should represent his family. The childless uncle died about nine years ago and left plaintiff his property. While his uncle was alive, plaintiff had previously married, and by this wife he had a daughter of five years of age. The uncle, before he died, expressed the wish that plaintiff should marry again and found a family line to represent him. Plaintiff had only just returned from a voyage to England, and as soon as he put foot in the Colony he set about finding himself another wife.

Mr. Aggar, who was for plaintiff, said his case would be that all these facts were disclosed to the defendant before any contract was entered into. She well knew the circumstances of the case; nothing was concealed from her. If these facts had not been disclosed, there was not sufficient ground for defendant not carrying out the contract. But his client had neither the wife nor the money he had paid out. The contract might be illegal, but his client was entitled to the return of the money. He thought his lordship might say that it was a marriage brokerage.

The prospective husband, in the witness-box, said he was adopted by his uncle, and just before the latter's death he (plaintiff) being 20 years of age, married. His uncle left him some land and also \$200, and his wish was that plaintiff should take unto himself a second wife who should burn lamps and look after the uncle's tomb tablets. Plaintiff said his first wife was then alive, and he had a five years' old daughter. After being away from the Colony for some years, as a ship's cook, he came back this year and set about looking for a second wife so as to carry out his uncle's wishes. Eventually a marriage was arranged between himself and defendant's daughter, and, as bargain money, he paid down \$100 and then \$110, and he also bought various things for the wedding, including pork, Chinese wine and a sedan chair.

The hearing was again adjourned.

His Worship—You'll have a hard time making me believe that, you know.

Mr. d'Almada—Inspector Gordon was then in court, your Worship, and, furthermore, the defendant is not in the Police Reserve; he is a Volunteer.

The defendant then stated that he followed Inspector Gordon and his brother to the Police Station in order to bail his brother out. Whilst there, he protested against his brother being searched and, in consequence, was pushed into the charge-room by Inspector Gordon and placed under arrest. He asked permission to communicate with his family, but this was denied him. After Inspector Gordon had left the Police Station, however, Sergeant Lannigan permitted him to send a message to his sister, and his father came to the Police Station, and bail was granted.

Eduardo de Luz, the sixteen-year old brother of the defendant, corroborated the story of the arrest as related by defendant.

Evidence was then given by Sergeant Lannigan and the Chinese interpreter of the Tai-mai-tai Police Station, and after Mr. d'Almada had addressed the magistrate, his Worship imposed a fine of \$15.

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THE WAR.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.
CAPTURE OF SAN GIOVANNI.THE AIR RAID IN ENGLAND.
FOLKESTONE CHIEFLY DAMAGED.AMERICAN GERMANS APPEAL FOR GERMAN
REPUBLIC.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders north-westward of Chorsy and southward of Lens, inflicting casualties and securing prisoners.

We successfully raided northward of Armentieres and in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete.

We reached the German support line and captured about thirty prisoners.

LATEST CABLES.

MUTUAL RAIDING.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided east of Yvermes. The enemy raided a small post north-eastwards of Ypres.

There were many air-fights on Sunday. Thirteen German machines were destroyed and ten were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, May 28th.

A communiqué states:—Three more enemy attacks at Cusque, Teton and Champagne were completely repulsed.

The enemy artillery was fairly lively in the regions of Hill 304, Morthomme and on the left bank of the Meuse.

A French detachment penetrated the enemy's second line in the region of Uffholtz, in Alsace. They found many German dead and brought back prisoners.

French air squadrons dropped six tons of bombs upon military establishments and railway lines, especially in Champagne in the region of Thionville. We brought down nine enemy aircraft and two others were forced down in our lines and five in the enemy lines.

LATEST CABLES.

PARIS, May 28th.

A communiqué states that in Champagne reciprocal artillery firing continued actively, and there was lively bombing fighting in the neighbourhood of the town.

EARLIER CABLES.

CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

LONDON, May 28th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at French Headquarters gives a graphic description of the position on the California Plateau, on the naked top of which the French have held out for three weeks and hurriedly improvised fences. The men often had only one meal a day. The appearance of a single head above the trenches was a signal for a tempest of shells.

The importance of the Plateau lies in the fact that it marks the eastern extremity of the great crest overlooking southwards the valley of the Aisne and northwards the Valley Ailette.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS OCCUPY SAN GIOVANNI.

ROME, May 28th.

An Italian official report transmitted by wireless states:—We strengthened our positions on the Julian Front.

We captured strongly-fortified trenches eastward and south-eastward of Jamiano.

We crossed the Timavo River and occupied San Giovanni.

North-westward of Duigi we captured nine six-inch guns.

We repulsed two violent counter-attacks in the Vodice sector and on the heights eastward of Gorizia.

Strong parties of infantry penetrated at a point of our line southward of Grozigna, but we drove them out. We captured 166 prisoners.

BRITISH MONITORS IN GULF OF TRIESTE.

LONDON, May 28th.

Special correspondents relate the performances of the British monitors in the Gulf of Trieste bombarding the Austrian rear.

The first shot at dawn landed on the railway at Prosecco, just north of Trieste. The second struck a train, which vanished in ghastly ruin.

The monitors smashed the aeroplane sheds, flattened the station at Prosecco, destroyed a viaduct and produced a great fire at Conevello.

Austrian hydroplanes viciously attacked the monitors, but were driven off by the Italian aircraft.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IDENTITY OF RAIDED TOWN.

LONDON, May 28th.

Lord French announces that the chief damage inflicted during Friday's air raid was at Folkestone.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

AMSTERDAM, May 28th.

A fire and explosion occurred at a munitions factory at Bolovec, Bohemia. There were numerous casualties. Sixteen dead bodies were recovered. Fifty bodies are still entombed in the wreckage.

AMERICAN GERMANS ORGANISE FOR A REPUBLIC.

NEW YORK, May 28th.

Germans have established an organization covering the whole of the United States for the purpose of overthrowing the Kaiser and inaugurating a German Republic.

The appeal is addressed to German Americans, and it says:—The recent developments in Germany clearly point to an approaching upheaval similar to that in Russia. Things are getting most uncomfortable for the German autocracy, although it attempts to show a bold front to the outside world.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, May 28th.

The country awaits anxiously Sir R. L. Borden's announcement of Cabinet changes, which even the ministerial papers admit are forthcoming in order to strengthen the Government to cope with the difficult situation arising from the adoption of conscription as opposed to the policy of national military service.

There are people in the province of Quebec in large strength, led by the Nationalist Lavergne, who at present are preaching active resistance. Also the Labour leaders in the West, whose opposition, however, is passive. The cleavage upon the issue does not follow party lines, which encourages the prediction by some of the newspapers that Sir R. L. Borden may decide on a Coalition Ministry.

Sir W. Laurier has not been heard from, except to counsel moderation among his compatriots in Quebec, but the opinion prevails in political circles that he favours a Referendum on Conscription.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, May 28th.

French Socialists have decided to send delegates to the Stockholm Conference in order to explain their attitude to neutrals, but they are to have no dealings with Germans.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY.

MADRID, May 28th.

An enthusiastic meeting of 20,000 Socialists and republicans passed a resolution declaring that Spain cannot remain indifferent to and isolated from the war. Spain must decide upon a policy towards the Allies, must sever relations with Germany, owing to the German outrages upon Spain's neutrality, and must accept all the consequences from doing so.

LATER.

The meeting was thoroughly representative of the Left parties throughout Spain. The first speaker emphasized that the object was to affirm the solidarity of Spain, the Allies and all the nations of the Spanish race.

The Socialist leader said that the moment had come for Spain to incorporate herself with Europe. (Cheers.)

A Republican Deputy said that Spanish democracy wanted peace, but the condition of Kaiserism must be vanquished.

Another speaker warned the assemblage that the persistence of neutrality would cause many Spaniards who were not republicans to become so.

Lord cheers greeted the declaration that the democracy of Spain must shape the policy of the country in future.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTS EXPERTS.

LONDON, May 28th.

The appointment of a number of experts is announced in connection with Sir Eric Geddes' department at the Admiralty, including General Collard in control of construction and purchase of merchantmen, transports, etc.; Sir Vincent L. Raven, responsible for the manufacture and purchase of ordnance; Admiral Laurence, power over and general management of dockyards.

COTTON WEAVERS' DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, May 28th.

The Lancashire cotton dispute is settled, the weavers accepting the employers' offer of ten per cent. advance in wages commencing from the first pay-day in July.

A FRESH DEMAND.

LATER.

A meeting of the representatives of all the cotton spinners in the Northern counties demanded payment for cleaning machinery.

As this is in addition to their wages which presently cover this duty, it was decided to ask the employers to contribute on the subject.

GERMANS IN POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, May 28th.

The German papers admit that things are not running smoothly in Poland, where different bodies have been created. The Germans are at loggerheads, particularly regarding the Regency.

"AWAY WITH BELGIUM."

AMSTERDAM, May 28th.

Krupp's organ, *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, unblushingly declares that Brussels henceforth will be the Low German bulwark. The burning of Louvain, after all, is a small sacrifice compared with the good which the Flemings have reaped from it. Millions of German and Flemish throats must cry, "Away with Belgium," which has ceased to exist. The Flemings should not forget that hundreds of thousands of Germans have died to secure their liberty.

CROPS IN HUNGARY.

ZURICH, May 28th.

Frost has seriously damaged the crops in Hungary.

AMERICA'S WAR ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, May 28th.

The Press Bureau, summarizing America's achievements since entering the war, states that, including the American already serving with the Franco-British armies, there will shortly be a total of 100,000 Americans in France.

WAR AEROPLANE CONSTRUCTION.

Arrangements are being made for the construction of 3,500 war aeroplanes and the training of 6,000 aviators this year.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "TYNDAREUS."

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT MOUNT AUSTEN BARRACKS.

The members of the 25th Batt. Middlesex Regiment gave a variety entertainment at Mount Austen Barracks last evening, by permission of the Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P., in order to commemorate their voyage on the *Tyndareus* and their safe arrival in Hongkong. The officers and men of the battalion have made many friends during the comparatively short time they have been in the Colony and the large gymnasium, in which the entertainment was held, was filled to overflowing.

The descriptive fantasia entitled "From Aldershot to Hongkong" arranged for the brass instruments by Charles A. Anderson, was remarkably well done. All the chief features of the memorable journey were cleverly brought out. First came the departure from Aldershot with the march "Sons of the Brave" and "God Save the King." On the boat we were given the "Charlestown Parade" and, when leaving Plymouth, "The Anchors Weighed" and "For England, Home and Beauty." Evening at sea came with the sounding of eight bells, there were dreams of home, and daybreak with reveille and the troops awakening. As the time drew on all were on the tip-toe of expectation waiting for the explosion of the mine for which, unlike the men on board, they were fully prepared. It came after "The end of a perfect day." The calm behaviour of the men on the troopship, and the splendid manner in which they upheld the best traditions of the British Army, have made their names famous throughout the world. The musical description of the episode as it was given last evening certainly enabled those present to realise, a little more vividly, perhaps, than they had hitherto done, the courage and discipline which had been shown by the Battalion when faced with what seemed to be almost certain death. Then came the rescue, with safety at Cape Town and the "Hymn of Praise" at Rest Camp, Wynberg, "Happy, but a long, long way from 'My Old Kentucky Home.'" The voyage is continued and there is the alarm of a Raider with "Hush, hush, hush, here comes the 'Bogey man,'" but it ends with the cheery shout of "All's Well" and a tribute to the Navy as a grand finale.

The "journey from Aldershot to Hongkong" however, was only one item of an entertaining programme. The Battalion possesses a number of artists with considerable talents, and Mr. Crane's impersonations especially deserve special mention. It is hoped that the plan which has been tentatively formed of holding such concerts regularly each month will be carried into effect.

HONGKONG CENSORS.

"A SAD LACK OF COMMON SENSE."

The *North China Daily News* makes the following comment upon the proceedings that were taken against this paper recently under the Hongkong Censorship Regulations, 1917:—

If the Hongkong censorship regulations and the decision in the recent prosecution of the *Hongkong Daily Press* were carried to a logical conclusion, no editor in the Colony would go to press until a censor had scrutinized his news columns. There has been much complaint of the censorship because of its inconsistency. It appears that a General Officer Commanding may be the subject of a paragraph when he so requests, whereas an equally well-known departure of another officer may not be mentioned even though the ship's name be omitted. When General Kelly left the Colony the news was disseminated broadcast, in fact an official request was made for its publication, date and hour being stated. But for mentioning the departure of another officer the publisher was taken to Court and fined, although the information had been given out in routine orders. The second charge brought against the *Daily Press* was very much stronger as the regulations prohibit reference to any ships in the waters of the Colony, although exceptions of different kinds have been made. These latter proved to be the undoing of the *Daily Press*, for out of a list of 15 names two should not have been included, although the sub-editor had nothing to show him that these vessels were proceeding beyond the limits defined for his guidance. In one case the movements of the ship were announced in the newspapers issued in Japan and also in Shanghai. Consequently there could be no question of offending an Ally or giving information to the enemy. Moreover, both ships occupied conspicuous positions in the harbour for some time before their arrival was chronicled. There seems to have been a sad lack of common-sense in the institution of a prosecution where a letter to the editor would have brought an apology and a more strict scrutiny in the future.

GREAT SUCCESS OF BRITAIN'S THIRD WAR LOAN.

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION COMPARED WITH GERMANY'S.

The splendid results of the new British War Loan constitute the plainest proof, both of a determination to win the war and the financial strength of Great Britain. The total amount of subscriptions reached £1,000,312,950 or over 25 milliard francs of new money.

Never in the history of finance has an appeal to public credit met with such a response, nor brought in such a considerable amount of capital. It is right to call attention to the fact that this amount of capital was obtained at the comparatively moderate rate of interest of 5 per cent. The preceding British Loan, issued in 1915, had produced £918 million, out of which 300 millions had been subscribed by the Banks. This time the public alone are the subscribers. So, while the Loan of 1915 had only 1,100,000 subscribers, that of 1917 obtained 5,280,000. Over and above the sums actually subscribed, 444 private individuals made gifts amounting altogether to 1,500,000 francs; 87 other people offered loans without interest which came to nearly 5 million francs; others have promised to return the interest of their investments in the Loan for the duration of the war.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking recently in the House of Commons, said: "The success of the Loan is due to the patriotism of the British people; it shows their steadfast determination to win the war, and its results prove the financial capacity of Great Britain to carry the struggle on till victory is achieved."

After five appeals, whose results have been on the decline on each occasion, the German Government was only able to raise a sum equal to about £1,678,000,000. Great Britain with two loans only, and a population smaller than Germany's by 20 million inhabitants, obtained £2,346,000,000 including the Exchequer Bills, without having recourse to such contrivances as advances made by Loan Offices, which after the fifth German Loan, rose to three milliard francs. It may be observed, too, that Great Britain has been able to meet all expenses incurred by the war, without resorting to a great fiduciary circulation as Germany's. Prior to the war the English fiduciary circulation was £45,000,000, at the end of December 1916, it reached a total of £224,000,000. The German circulation, which was £100,000,000 before the war, amounted to £591,000,000 on December 31st, 1916, not including the notes issued by certain German banks.

"Here, here, gents!" admonished the landlord of the Petunia tavern, addressing the prominent citizens assembled around the store. "You'll have to cut that out! I don't mind a little war-talk occasionally, but I draw the line at peace discussions—they break up the furniture so."

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In his last letter Mr. Kavarana expresses the idea that the Germans are exceptionally bad people and absolutely inferior to ourselves and our friends. My memory carries me back well over thirty years, and, at different times, I remember similar ideas expressed about Americans, Russians, Frenchmen, Belgians and the Dutchmen of South Africa, all of whom are now our friends and allies, and generally supposed to be very good people indeed. I submit that all these people have not greatly changed but that the ideas referred to were all wrong. I think Mr. Kavarana's ideas about the Germans are just like the others. At bottom the German people are not very different from other people, but the false doctrines of national selfishness and ill-will have been pumped into their heads, and it is taking considerable trouble to remove them. These doctrines, however, are not confined to Germany. They are accepted by some people in every country. And the very people who accept them in Britain are loudest in condemning them in the Germans. The position of these people is that we may, and should, hate the Germans, but the Germans are very wicked to hate us. The selfishness that is criminal in a German is patriotic in an Englishman. How absurd!

On the question of Protection Mr. Kavarana seems content to rely on the brains of other men. But none of these other men can make a better case for Protection than he can. Protection does not depend on brains for support. It depends upon the money, power and influence of the few who stand to gain by it, and upon the ignorance of the many who stand to lose by it.

Mr. Kavarana thinks I have "now distinctly drifted to Socialism." Did he ever hear of a Socialist advocating full free and open competition as I have been doing in these letters? I am just as much opposed to the policy of Socialism as to the policy of Protection. All I want is justice and freedom—that the State may abolish the monopolies and privileges which it has set up for the benefit of the few and to the disadvantage of the many, that certain concerns which are by their very nature monopolies may be run by the community for the community, and that taxation may be levied according to the benefits that the individual receive from the community. I am entirely opposed to putting such power into the hands of State officials as would follow the "nationalization of all the means of production, distribution and exchange." I think the strides we are making towards Socialism are not the least of the evils accruing from this war. And the longer the war lasts the farther we shall be carried in that direction.—Yours respectfully, J. H. McGUIGAN.

SURVEY OF ROADS NEEDED.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The system adopted of patching up of ditched and holed streets in the Colony is very unsatisfactory, and many of these so-called patched-up roads are left unlevelled, resulting in the occupants of rich cars, motor-cars and cycles having to suffer heavy and sudden shocks that often cause headache and other discomforts not only to sick persons, but even to pedestrians.

May I suggest to the P. W. D. that these roads should be properly surveyed by European overseers in order that they may be evenly mended and made smooth as soon as possible.

The Sanitary Department, also, should instruct the street-sweepers to remove all the debris of buildings under construction, so as to avoid similar unpleasant sensations.—Yours, etc., PHO BONO PUBLICO.

"Mother," said little Mabel, "do missionaries go to heaven?"
"Why, of course, dear," her mother replied.
"Do cannibals?"
"No, I'm afraid they don't."
"But, mother," the little girl insisted, "if cannibals eat a missionary he'll have to go, won't he?"

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SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 31st May, 4 P.M.
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"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
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YOKOHAMA, Capt. Takada 9,600

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Capt. Nishimura 10,000

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Capt. Kozaka 8,000

YOKOHAMA ... (S) SUWA MARU (MONDAY, 18th June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Sakita 21,000

(S) KIRIN MARU (SATURDAY, 16th June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Sasaki 8,000

(S) ATSUTA MARU (MONDAY, 18th June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iizawa 16,000

(S) TOTO MARU (THURSDAY, 21st June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Kanada 8,000

SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE ... RANGON MARU (SATURDAY, 23rd June, at 11 A.M.
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SHINYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	FRI, 22nd June.
PERISA MARU	9,000—14 knots	TUES, 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000—18 knots	TUES, 17th July.
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